

the list of lower vascular plants to be expected in the New York Mountains of SE California, according to C. D. MacNeill, W. Brophy, and A. R. Smith (Madroño 25: 54-57).

Travel was supported by NSF Dissertation Improvement Grant 77-00182 to Dr. D. J. Pinkava and the author. I thank Dr. A. F. Tryon for examining the *Pellaea* specimen and Dr. R. M. Tryon, Jr. for examining the material of *Selaginella*. I thank the curators of the cited herbaria for permission to examine their collections.—*Timothy Reeves, Department of Botany and Microbiology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.*

THE FERNS OF SAN SALVADOR ISLAND, II.—In the Shorter Notes of the American Fern Journal, vol. 65, p. 63, five species of ferns were reported from San Salvador Island, The Bahamas. These were *Acrostichum danaeifolium* Langsd. and Fisch., *Asplenium dentatum* L., *Nephrolepis exaltata* (L.) Schott, *Pteridium caudatum* (L.) Maxon, and *Thelypteris kunthii* (Desv.) Morton (as *T. normalis*).

Since that report, two arduous trips to the interior of the island have produced six more species not previously recorded for San Salvador Island. Five species were found in a coppice southeast of Guana Cay, the north central part of the island. The sixth species was found in the vicinity of Farquharson's plantation ruins, the southeastern part of San Salvador Island.

Adiantum tenerum Swartz was infrequent on the wall of a limestone pit in the coppice east of the mangrove swamp and southeast of Guana Cay (*R. R. Smith et al.* 4072).

Campyloneurum phyllitidis (L.) Presl was found growing around the base of *Bourreria ovata* in the coppice southeast of Guana Cay (*R. R. Smith et al.* 56, 4071).

Phlebodium aureum (L.) J. Smith was locally frequent on the upper stems of *Sabal palmetto* located along the margins of sink holes in the coppice southeast of Guana Cay (*R. R. Smith et al.* 58).

Polypodium polypodioides (L.) Watt was occasional on the bases of tree trunks in the coppice southeast of Guana Cay (*R. R. Smith et al.* 76).

Tectaria lobata (Poir.) Morton was found only once in a limestone pit just off the trail which connects Farquharson's plantation ruins to the southern end of the Great Lake. The fern was collected about fifteen feet below the surface of a thirty-foot limestone pit whose diameter was approximately eight feet (*R. R. Smith et al.* 59, *R. R. Smith* 3947).

Vittaria lineata (L.) J. E. Smith was occasional on the upper stems of *Sabal palmetto* located along the margins of sink holes in the coppice southeast of Guana Cay (*R. R. Smith et al.* 57).

The collections cited are deposited in the Hoysradt Herbarium of Hartwick College (HHH), Oneonta, N.Y.—*Robert R. Smith and Joyce E. Mauk, Department of Biology, Hartwick College, Oneonta, NY 13820.*